THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1774. THE [NUMBER 1620.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773. Flour at 21s. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 7 ½ oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7s	6d	Beef per Barrel	50s	0d
Flour	20	6	Pork	70	
Brown Bread	17	6	Salt 2/3 to	3	6
West-India Rum	3	8	Bohea Tea	4	6
New-England do.	2	6	Chocol. per Doz.	18	0
Muscovado Sugar	54	0	Bees Wax	2	6
Single refin'd ditto	1	1	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	0
Molasses	2	1	Wood 18 to	32	0

High-Water at New-York and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	☽'s Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.
Thursday	☽	4	after 7	14 before	5
Friday	9	5	7	13	5
Saturday	10	5	7	12	5
Sunday	11	6	7	11	5
Monday	12	7	7	10	5
Tuesday	13	8	7	9	5
Wednesday	14	8	7	8	5

First Q. this Day.

Days 9 Hours 32 minutes the 20 h.

Scrivener's Office, January 6, 1774.

To the Public.

IN grateful acknowledgement of your continued favours, permit me to assure you, it shall be my continued study, to extend the utility of this office, to every applying individual, so far as ability in my profession, and long experience of men, and things, will possibly admit, on the most candid opinion, and advice, as well in all cases of law, and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings, you may rely: In whatever I am encharged, as a conveyancer, shall be effectually executed; and in discharging all other the general business of this office, strict integrity, easy fees, and the most immediate dispatch, shall be the means to prove, how much I wish to be esteemed,

Your faithful, and
Very devoted Servant,
J. C. KNAPP,
Attorney at Law, de B R.

☞ Some few hundred pounds to be lent on good security. [illegible]

On TUESDAY the 25th Instant,
Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the Merchant's Coffee-House, at Twelve o'Clock,

THE large well built House and Lot now in the Tenure of Mr. Samuel Farmer, near the Exchange, together with the two tenements in the rear, on Bayard-street. The lot is large and convenient, having a gangway through from Queen-street to Bayard-street. A plan may be seen and the conditions of sale known, by applying to

22, 20. THOS. W. MOORE.

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, annoq domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Sell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty first day of March, in the [illegible] year of his reign, anno. domini, 1701, Did grant and [illegible] unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all his right and title of, in and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east neck; in which [illegible] the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the [illegible] side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Alice Hatfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly to a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province, and the right of the said John Richbell, therein was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New England, did, on the twenty sixth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, [illegible] a line [illegible] two miles northerly, [illegible] said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook abovesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out, or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seized, of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West Chester, now in the possession of Coemadt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing say acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also to one other act, entitled, "An act to [illegible] an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the [illegible] day of December, 1768. [illegible] New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the said lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes abovementioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

27, 28.

Public Auction.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 20th Instant (if not sold before at private Sale) at the Merchants Coffee House, at 12 o'Clock, the following Houses, and Lots, belonging to the Estate of the late

GABRIEL LUDLOW Esq.

THE Mansion House, and Lot of Ground, with the House and Lot adjoining, containing, together in Front, on King's Street 75 Feet; and in Rear 78 Feet 8 Inches; and in Length, on the East Side 100 Feet; and on the West 205 Feet 2 Inches, more or less.

ALSO,

The House and Lot, now in Possession of the Widow WYLEY, being in Front, on King's Street 21 Feet; and in Depth 73 Feet. The Premises may be viewed any Time before the Day of Sale, and the Conditions known, by applying to Robert Cromline, or THO. WM. MOORE.

New York, January 6, 1774. 18 20

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From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For SEPTEMBER 1773.

RULES *by which a* GREAT EMPIRE *may be reduced to a* SMALL ONE.

AN ancient Sage boasted, that, tho' he could not fiddle, he knew how to make a *great city* of a *little one*. The science that I, a modern simpleton, am about to communicate, is the very *reverse*.

I address myself to all Ministers who have the management of extensive dominions, which from their very greatness are become troublesome to govern, because the multiplicity of their affairs leaves no time for *fiddling*.

I. In the first place, gentlemen, you are to consider, that a great empire, like a great cake, is most easily diminished at the edges. Turn your attention, therefore, first to your remotest provinces, that as you get rid of them, the next may follow in order.

II. That the possibility of this separation may always exist, take special care the provinces are never incorporated with the mother country; that they do not enjoy the same common rights, the same privileges in commerce; and that they are governed by *severer* laws, all of *your enacting*, without allowing them any share in the choice of the legislators. By carefully making and preserving such distinctions, you will (to keep to my simile of the cake) act like a wise gingerbread baker, who, to facilitate a division, cuts his dough half through in those places, where, when baked, he would have it *broken to pieces*.

III. These remote provinces have perhaps been acquired, purchased, or conquered, at the *sole expence* of the settlers or their ancestors, without the aid of the mother country. If these should happen to increase her *strength*, by their growing numbers ready to join in her wars, her *commerce*, by their growing demand for her manufactures, or her *naval power*, by greater employment for her ships and seamen, they may probably suppose some merit in this, and that it entitles them to some favour; you are therefore to *forget it all*, or resent it as if they had done you injury. If they happen to be zealous Whigs, friends of liberty, nurtured in revolution principles, *remember all that* to their prejudice, and resolve to punish it; for such principles, after a revolution is thoroughly established, are of no more use; they are even odious and abominable.

IV. However peaceably your colonies have submitted to your government, shewn their affection to your interests, and patiently borne their grievances, you are to *suppose* them always inclined to revolt, and treat them accordingly. Quarter troops among them, who by their insolence may provoke the rising of mobs, and by their bullets and bayonets suppress them. By this means, like the husband who uses his wife ill *from suspicion*, you may in time convert your *suspicions* into *realities*.

V. Remote provinces must have *Governors* and *Judges*, to represent the Royal Person, and execute every where the delegated parts of his office and authority. You ministers know, that much of the strength of government depends on the *opinion* of the people; and much of that opinion on the choice of rulers placed immediately over them. If you send them wise and good men for governors, who study the interest of the colonists, and advance their prosperity, they will think their King wise and good, and that he wishes the welfare of his subjects. If you send them learned and upright men for Judges, they will think him a lover of justice. This may attach your provinces more to his government. You are, therefore, to be careful who you recommend for those offices.—If you can find prodigals, who have ruined their fortunes, broken gamesters or stock jobbers, these may do well as *Governors*; for they will probably be rapacious, and provoke the people by their extortions. Wrangling Proctors, and pettifogging Lawyers too, are not amiss; for they will be for ever disputing and quarrelling with their little parliaments. If withal they should be ignorant, wrong-headed and insolent, so much the better. Attornies Clerks and Newgate Solicitors will do for *Chief Justices*, especially if they hold their places *during your pleasure*. And all will contribute to impress those ideas of your government, that are proper for a people *you would wish to renounce it*.

VI. To confirm these impressions, and strike them deeper, whenever the injured come to the capital with complaints of mal-administration, oppression or injustice, punish such suitors with long delay, enormous expence, and a final judgment in favour of the oppressor. This will have an admirable effect every way. The trouble of future complaints will be prevented, and Governors and Judges will be encouraged to farther acts of oppression and injustice; and thence the people may become more disaffected, *and at length desperate*.

VII. When such Governors have crammed their coffers, and made themselves so odious to the people, that they can no longer remain among them in safety to their persons, recal and *reward* them with pensions. You may make them *Baronets* too, if that respectable order should not think fit to resent it. All will contribute to encourage new Governors in the same practices, and make the supreme government *detestable*.

VIII. If, when you are engaged in war, your colonies should vie in liberal aids of men or money against the common enemy, upon your simple requisition, and give far beyond their abilities, reflect, that a penny taken from them by your power is more honourable to you, than a pound presented by their benevolence. Despise therefore their voluntary grants, and resolve to harrass them with novel taxes. They will probably complain to your parliaments, that they are taxed by a body in which they have no representative, and that this is contrary to common right. They will petition for redress. Let the parliaments flout their claims, reject their petitions, refuse even to suffer the reading of them, and treat the petitioners with the utmost contempt. Nothing can have a better effect in producing the alienation proposed; for though many can forgive injuries, *none ever forgave contempt*.

IX. In laying these taxes, never regard the heavy burdens those remote people already undergo, in defending their own frontiers, supporting their own provincial governments, making new roads, building bridges, churches, and other public edifices, which in old countries have been done to your hands by your ancestors, but which occasion constant calls and demands on the purses of a new people. Forget the *restraints* you lay on their trade *for your own benefit*, and the advantage a *monopoly* of this trade gives your exacting merchants. Think nothing of the wealth those merchants and your manufacturers acquire by the colony commerce; their increased ability thereby to pay taxes at home; their accumulating, in the price of their commodities, most of those taxes, and so levying them from their consuming customers; all this, and the employment and support of

chandize of your own by the colonists, you can entirely do forget. But remember to make your arbitrary tax more grievous to your provinces, by public declarations, importing that your power of taxing them has *no limits*; so that when you take from them without their consent one shilling in the pound, you have a clear right to the other nineteen. This will probably weaken every idea of *security in their property*, and convince them, that under such a government, *they have nothing they can call their own*; which can scarce fail of producing *the happiest consequences*!

X. Possibly, indeed, some of them might still comfort themselves, and say, 'Though 'we have no property, we have yet *some-* 'thing left that is valuable; we have consti- 'tutional *liberty* both of person and of con- 'science. This King, these Lords, and these 'Commons, who, it seems, are too remote 'from us to know us, and feel for us, cannot 'take from us our *Habeas Corpus* right, or 'our right of trial *by a jury of our neighbours*; 'they cannot deprive us of the exercise of 'our religion, alter our ecclesiastical consti- 'tution, compel us to be Papists, if they 'please, or Mahometans.' To annihilate this comfort, begin by laws to perplex their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed; ordain seizures of their property for every failure; take away the trial of such property by jury, and give it to arbitrary judges of your own appointing, and of the lowest characters in the country, whose salaries and emoluments are to arise out of the duties or condemnations, and whose appointments are *during pleasure*. Then let there be a formal declaration of both houses, that opposition to your edicts is *treason*; and that any person suspected of treason in the provinces may, according to some obsolete law, be seized, and sent to the metropolis of the empire for trial; and pass an act, that those there charged with certain other offences, shall be sent away in chains from their friends and country, to be tried in the same manner for felony. Then erect a new Court of Inquisition among them, accompanied by an armed force, with instructions to transport all such suspected persons, to be ruined by the expence, if they bring over evidences to prove their innocence, or be found guilty and hanged, if they cannot afford it. And lest the people should think you cannot possibly go any farther, pass another solemn declaratory act, that 'King, Lords and 'Commons had, hath, and of right ought 'to have, full power and authority to make 'statutes, of sufficient force and validity to 'bind the unrepresented provinces, IN ALL 'CASES WHATSOEVER.' This will include *spiritual* with temporal; and, taken together, must operate wonderfully to your purpose, by convincing them, that they are at present under a power something like that spoken of in the scriptures, which cannot only *kill their bodies*, but *damn their souls* to all eternity, by compelling them, if it pleases, *to worship the Devil*.

XI. To make your taxes more odious, and more likely to procure resistance, send from the capital a board of officers to superintend the collection, composed of the most *indiscreet*, *ill-bred* and *insolent*, you can find. Let these have large salaries out of the extorted revenue, and live in open grating luxury, upon the sweat and blood of the industrious, whom they are to worry continually with groundless and expensive prosecutions before the above-mentioned arbitrary revenue Judges, all *at the cost of the party prosecuted*, tho' acquitted, because *the King is to pay no costs*.—Let these men, *by your order*, be exempted from all the common taxes and burthens of the province, though they and their property are protected by its laws. If any revenue officers are *suspected* of the least tenderness for the people, discard them. If others are justly complained of, protect and reward them. If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the people to drub them, promote those to better offices; this will encourage others to procure for themselves such profitable drubbings, by multiplying and enlarging such provocations, and *all will work towards the end you aim at*.

XII. Another way to make your tax odious, is to misapply the produce of it. If it was originally appropriated for the *defence* of the provinces, the better support of government, and the administration of justice where it may be *necessary*, then apply none of it to that *defence*, but bestow it where it is *not necessary*, in augmented salaries or pensions to every Governor, who has distinguished himself by his enmity to the people, and by calumniating them to their Sovereign.

[*The remainder of this piece in our next.*]

NEW YORK, January 10, 1770.

We are informed, that for the Relief of the poor Highlanders lately arrived, a Collection has been made this Week among the Persons (customarily called Quakers) in Town, amounting to upwards of 96l.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high Court of Chancery in England, William Rumbold, Mary, the wife of Alexander Leith, both of the province of Georgia, Mary, the wife of Gabriel Ludlow, of the province of New-York, in North America, ——— Rumbold, of Cashell in Ireland, Matthias Rumbold, of Tipperary in Ireland, William Rumbold, of Yorkshire, and William Rumbold, of the Bay of Honduras, and all other persons, claiming to be Heirs at Law of Thomas Rumbold, late of Long alley, near Moorfields, in the county of Middlesex, or William Rumbold, of the same place, his brother, who were the sons of Thomas Rumbold, formerly of the same place, deceased, who was the son of William Rumbold, late of King's Clere, in the county of Southampton, yeoman, deceased, are to come in, and enter their proof of their respective claims, of being Heirs at Law of the said Thomas Rumbold, and William Rumbold, before John Evans, Esq. one of the masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, London, within twelve months from the publication hereof, or in default thereof, they will be absolutely excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

J. EAMES.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Wednesday last, his Excellency the Governor, opened the present Session of the General Assembly of this Province, with the following SPEECH, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

WHILE in the utmost Agony of Mind for the Safety of my Family, I lately beheld my own Interest, and the Province House, involved in one common Ruin; I felt the strongest Emotions of Regret for the Demolition of that Mansion, particularly after your liberal Grant for its repair. My Anxiety also, was infinitely increased by the imminent Danger which threatened the whole City.

Whatever may have been the unhappy Cause, I cannot but adore the peculiar Interposition of divine Providence, in suffering but one of my Servants to fall a Victim to the rapid and resistless Fury of the Flames; at the same time, my warmest Gratitude is due to the Almighty, that by the powerful Exertions of the Citizens, and Military, this Metropolis was preserved from the destructive Calamity.

The real Consolation it would give me to learn how the Fire was communicated to the Council Chamber, where it was first discovered, and most probably originated, has induced me to order the Depositions of several of my Servants to be taken, that as much of this unhappy Event may be known as can be traced. From their Testimony, and their regular and careful Conduct, I cannot help entertaining, at least, a violent Presumption, that this Misfortune did not owe its Birth to any Neglect on their Part, or Accident within their Power to prevent; but rather to some concealed Fire between the Wainscot and Chimney.

I most sincerely lament the imperfect Manner in which I am obliged to lay before you much of the Business I had digested for your Deliberation this Session, the Materials and Papers I had collected for that Purpose, being destroyed.

In Consequence of the Laws passed by this Colony, and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, the Commissaries appointed by each Government, have, since your Recess, met at Hartford, and in the Presence, and with the Consent, of the respective Governors, entered into an Agreement, for settling the Line of the Jurisdiction between the two Provinces, which I now lay before you. It has already been transmitted for his Majesty's Approbation, and as I cannot doubt its receiving the royal Sanction, a final Period must soon be put to a Controversy, which, for many Years, has not only affected the Property, but greatly disturbed the Tranquility of many of his Majesty's Subjects in both Governments.

To remove the Difficulties which obstructed the Completion of the Line, in Part run, between this Province and Quebec, I visited that Government the last Summer, and from the Measures concerted with Lieutenant Governor Cramahè, promised myself the Business would have been effected before the Approach of Winter; but the Survey being protracted from the low marshy Soil, through which the Line passes, and a Series of unfavourable Weather; the Provisions of the Party were exhausted; and being disappointed in their Expectations of a seasonable Supply, the Surveyors were compelled to abandon the Work, leaving unfinished, as they report, a Space not exceeding ten Miles to Lake St. François, where the Survey was to have terminated.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

Besides the Provision for the Support of Government, and the necessary Supplies for his Majesty's Troops, which I recommend to you, some Expences have been incurred for Repairs, and other Services, and being of real Utility, I flatter myself they will be considered by you as meriting a public Allowance.

Gentlemen of the Council, and

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The Contests which have arisen between the New-York Grantees and the claimants under New-Hampshire, and the Outrages committed on the Settlers under this Government, having been productive of much Confusion and Disorder, and retarding his godless Confederation, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command me to repair to England, for a short Time, to attend the Discussion of this important Matter.

Impressed with the most cordial Affection for a People, who through the whole Course of my Administration, have supported me with every possible Mark of Esteem, and Esteem, permit me to assure you, that during my Absence, I shall cheerfully embrace every Opportunity of promoting, to the full Extent of my Power, the Reputation, Security and Happiness of this respectable Province.

Wm. TRYON.

New York, Jan. 12. 1774.

To his Excellency

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Council of the Province of New-York.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council for the Province of New-York, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech

Animated by the sincerest Affection for your Excellency, and feeling ourselves interested in the Felicity of your Family, we find it difficult to express either our Affection for the heavy Losses you sustained by the late Fire, or our Gratitude to God for mingling so much Mercy, in that alarming Dispensation of his Providence.

In the Review of the Events of that tragical Night, we cannot call to Remembrance those critical and distressing Moments, when you and your whole Family were nearly encircled by the devouring Flames, without Anguish and Horror: And acknowledging this signal Deliverance to be a most gracious Act of the divine Benignity to the Province in general, we humbly and heartily join with your Excellency, in the devoutest Oblations of Thanksgiving and Praise.

An Uncertainty of Jurisdiction being inevitably productive of Discord and Violence, and involving the Inhabitants of the contested Districts in all the numberless and complicated Miseries of a lawless State, with Pleasure we bear Testimony to your Zeal and Assiduity, in pursuing the great and necessary Object of ascertaining the Boundaries of the Province; and we hope your unwearied Endeavours in that laudable Service, will be crowned with the desired Success.

It is nevertheless with no small Degree of Anxiety, that we are taught to consider your Attendance in England, as requisite to the Re-establishment of Peace in that Corner of the Colony, which has been for so many years past disquieted, by unjustifiable Claims under the Province of New Hampshire.

Important as the End is, of vindicating the Authority of the Laws, long prostrated by the licentious Excesses of a Confederacy of Insurgents, who, equally daring and cruel, have spread Terror and Desolation through a fertile and extensive Territory, clearly within the ancient Grant of this Colony, solemnly adjudged to be a Part of it by the Royal Decision, and afterwards graciously distributed as a Reward to the brave Officers and Soldiers, by whom this Country was rescued from the Incursions of the Enemy; and though we have also the firmest Reliance on your friendly Representations to our most gracious Sovereign, yet we cannot help anticipating the Moment of your Departure as an unfortunate Event to the Colony.

Happy under an Administration mild, active, generous and just, our Loss, Sir, is certain, even though you lay down the Reins of Government only for a Season; and your Return must, from the Vicissitude of human Affairs, be precarious at best, permit us to say, that we yield to your Voyage with a very painful Reluctance.

In gratitude to your Excellency, for your benevolent Engagements to promote the Interest, Reputation and Happiness of the Colony, you may rely with the most assured Confidence, upon our cheerful Concurrence, in every Measure advantive of his Majesty's Service, the Honour of your Government, the Prosperity of your Family, and the Felicity of a People undoubtedly disposed to give you the most incontestible Marks of their Sympathy and affection.

By Order of the Council,

Council-Chamber
New-York, JOHN WATTS, Speaker.
Jan. 13, 1774.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my very sincere and cordial Thanks for your affectionate and loyal Address; and the sympathetic Part you generously take in a late tragical Event, greatly alleviates my Affliction on that Occasion.

While I acknowledge the real Satisfaction I experience from the highly honourable Testimony you bear to my Administration, Candour and Truth oblige me to say that much of the Honour and Success of my Government is due to the Wisdom of your Counsel and Advice.

The Moral Aid of your Abilities in the arduous Affairs of my exalted Station.—the Affection you profess for me,—the Interest you feel for the Prosperity of my Family,—the friendly Manner in which you mention my approaching Departure, with your Readiness to promote his Majesty's Service and the Felicity of his People, all spell my Breast with a generous Glow of Gratitude, and excite you to my fullest Esteem and Regard.

Wm. TRYON.

New York, Jan. 15, 1774.

The Sloop Raven, Captain Nixon, from this Port for Curacoa, having sprung a Leak a few Days after she left this Harbour, was obliged to put into Rhode Island.

From Huntington, on Long-Island, we hear, that last Christmas Day: The Son of Mr. Epinetus Platt, of that Place, being with some other young Men of the Neighbourhood on a Hunting Party, in Search of Deer they surrounded a Swamp, which they all agreed not to enter; but Mr. Platt seeing a Buck forgot his Agreement, and entered the Swamp, where one of his Companions hearing a Noise, and seeing the Motions of the Bushes fired his Piece, and unfortunately lodged 5 Swan Shot in Mr. Platt, three in his Arm, and two in his Body, whereby he was wounded so dangerously that his Life is almost despaired of.

A great Indian Chief called Hayoshota, arrived at Johnston-Hall the third instant, with many other Indians, from the Ohio, having Matters of great Importance to communicate to Sir William, who is ever ready to hear and assist those in Distress.

[*The Account published in our Last, concerning the Brig Nancy, her People, and Passengers, we find to be right in every Circumstance, except in the Time of her Arrival here, which was after the* 20*th of December, and the Time of the People's Stay upon the Island, which was only about ten Days. We have since been informed, of the following further Particulars relating to that Affair, viz.*]

THAT the Brig belonged to Sunderland in Yorkshire; That the Owners, or Freighters concerned in the Voyage, were William Parker, of London, Merchant, and his Brother, J. Parker, of Bicout Island, in Scotland; and the Undertaker or Agent for fitting out the Vessel, shipping and accommodating the Passengers, &c. was Robert Gray, of Southerland: That by Agreement the Vessel was to have been ready to set out early in the Summer, and tho' it was expected, that the Owners, and Contracter would, of their own Accord, provide every Necessary of Provision, and Accommodation for the Passengers, and that the Captain would see such Provision made, yet Mr. M'Coy (one of the principal Passengers, who embarked, with his Wife and Children) prudently took Care, that a written Contract, mentioning the principal Articles of Provision, and Allowance, for the People on the Passage, &c. should be signed by the Undertaker, and Captain, before Embarkation; and to the premeditated Breach of Contract, in the Time of setting out (which was not till the 17th of September, when the Ground was covered with Snow) in Want of Provisions, and Necessaries, and in unmanly and cruel Usage on the Voyage, was, apparently, owing the Distress that succeeded, the Loss of more than a Third of the Lives on Board, and manifest Danger of all the Rest.

After embarking, the first Inconveniency that presented itself, was, the Want of Room; the Vessel (Burden about 150 Tons) being too small for the Accommodation of 300 Passengers; nor was she properly fitted with Conveniencies for Stowage, Cleanliness, Cooking, &c. The Passengers soon experienced a numerous Train of Wants, and Inconveniencies, arising from mere Negligence, or Design, in the Undertakers. There were indeed in the Hold, Conveniencies made for the Support and Division of the Beds; but between Decks, the whole Space was left entirely open, so that the People could only lodge on the Floor of the Deck, and when the Ship rolled, were thrown all together, and tumbled from Side to Side. Soon after they put to Sea, the Weather proving stormy, and the People, as usual, being all Sea-sick, had little Inclination to eat; but the Wind being Contrary, they put into the Harbour of Stromness, in the Orkneys, where finding the Vessel had no Pot or Kettle, sufficient for the Number of Passengers, they proposed to buy one there, at their own Expence; but the Captain would not agree to it, telling them, that if they had such a one on Board, he had no Conveniency in the Vessel, for using it. Thus unprovided, they set out again, when the Wind continued contrary, and exceedingly stormy for about 6 Weeks together, during which time they were beating off the Lewes and Shetland Isles, and the Coast of Ireland, generally in Sight of Land, and could, at any Time, have put into those Places, as they earnestly entreated the Captain to do, but he refused, saying he was unacquainted with the Coast. They assured him, if he would put in, they would pay all the Expence of a Pilot; but he absolutely refused, and still kept off at Sea. During this Time, the People were in a most uncomfortable, melancholy, and distressed Situation, through Sickness, want of Conveniencies, and Necessaries, and the Unwholesomness and Stench of the Place, together with the brutal and cruel Behaviour of the Captain, Mate, and most of the Crew. After the Sea Sickness began to abate, and the People to want Nourishment, as there was no Appearance of Cooking, or any Provision for them, the Captain was spoke to about it, and desired to order their Provision to be

dreſſed. He ſaid he had no Cook; and when they expreſſed their Surpriſe, that he ſhould undertake to bring out ſuch a Number of Paſſengers, without having a Cook on Board; he ſaid he had been told a Cook was unneceſſary, for that they could cook for themſelves. However, he ordered them pretty near their proper Allowance, and as they had been ſome Weeks without Meat, 2 ½lb each full Paſſenger, which was due to them, was delivered, and this was all the Meat they had during the whole Paſſage.—They made the beſt Shift they could, to cook this Meat; but it was ſo ill done, and ſo ſalt, that it afforded but little Satisfaction, and ſo increaſed their Thirſt, that they drank an unuſual Quantity of Water; on which the Captain took Occaſion to adviſe with ſome of the principal Paſſengers, whether (as the Wind continued ſtill unfavourable, and threatened a long Paſſage) it would not be expedient, to withhold from the Paſſengers (till they ſhould have made ſome Progreſs on their Voyage) Meat, which while they continued unwell, did them little Service, and by increaſing their Thirſt, might occaſion the Water, as well as the Meat, to fall ſhort. The Perſons conſulted, readily concurred with the Captain in Opinion, that, for the Preſent, Meat might be withheld. The Captain and Seamen, appropriated the Cabbin to themſelves, where they lived plentifully, on good Proviſions, while the Paſſengers were confined to black raw muſty Meal, and ſtinking Water.—The Door of the Bulk Head between the Companion, and the Deck where the Paſſengers were, was ſtrongly faſtened with Nails, ſo that the Paſſengers had no Air but what came in at the Hatches, which occaſioned them to be left open, in all Weathers; and as no Contrivance was made to ſecure them from the Seas, that beat into the Veſſel, whole Torrents would frequently pour down, whereby the Paſſengers, ſick, ſcarce able to crawl, and ſome of them dying, were ſometimes almoſt drowned, while their Cries and Diſtreſs, were made Matter of Laughter and Deriſion, to the inhuman Captain, and his Crew, who while the Helm was laſhed, and the Veſſel lying to, for a Week or ten Days ſucceſſively, very unconcernedly took their Reſt, without affording the leaſt Aſſiſtance to the Diſtreſſed Sufferers on Board, who in the Darkneſs of the Night, could not obtain a Spark of Light, to ſee how to ſhelter themſelves, or procure dry Clothes.

When the Wind at laſt came fair, and they were proceeding on the Voyage, the People, who had been ſo long confined to the ſtarving miſerable Diet of raw Meal and Water, became extremely ſolicitous for Meat, for which they were almoſt in a longing Condition, and as there was a conſiderable Quantity of their ſtipulated Allowance due to them; they deſired it might then be deliver'd. The Captain ſaid he had but a bare Sufficiency for himſelf and Seamen, and could ſpare none,—the Paſſengers were amazed, and reminded him of the Agreement ſigned with his own Hand,—but told him if he was really ſcant, they would be content with a ſmall Part of their due, if it was only a Pound or leſs to each. But no Entreaties could prevail on him to let them have a Morſel. When he was reminded of his Contract, and that on his Arrival he would be called to Account for his Conduct, he diſcovered ſome uneaſy Apprehenſions, and ſwore he had a great Mind to put into the firſt Land he could make, and with the Seamen quit the Veſſel altogether, leaving the Paſſengers to ſhift for themſelves.

His Behaviour gave them Reaſon to think he had really ſuch a Deſign in Contemplation, and that on their Approach to any Land, he would have hoiſted out the Long-Boat and left them, pretending they were mutinous; and his Conduct ſeemed calculated to make them ſo; for he, his Mate, and moſt of his Crew, uſed the Women and Children, and indeed all the Paſſengers, with the utmoſt Brutality, Contempt and Inſult.

When the Huſband of a poor ſick Woman begged for a little Meat for his Wife, who almoſt longed for it, he was not only refuſed but inſulted; after they had regaled themſelves with Meat, they would offer the bare Bones, to the People, and to this Man in particular, aſking, *If they would buy ſome fat Beef?* and would order the Bones and Leavings of their Meals to be thrown down, into the Hold, "*for the Sweet Negroes*;" and while theſe injured People were ſuffering Variety of Diſtreſs, wounded in their moſt tender Connections, as well as by perſonal Wrongs and Inſults, it was hard to reſtrain themſelves from making the unmanly Captain and his Crew feel the tremendous Effects of their Reſentment. But it was prudently repreſented to them, that had the Captain and his Crew been, in their Safety that of all the Paſſengers was involved; that the leaſt Violence offered to them, would be conſtrued into a Mutiny, and would give him an Handle for his Cruelty, and an Opportunity to throw all the Blame upon them.

Theſe Reaſons had due Weight, and prevented the leaſt Offer of Violence to the Captain or his Men, whoſe Brutality and Cruelty ſeemed to increaſe, and was continued during the whole Voyage, as if intended to provoke the People to Mutiny, that he might thereby be furniſhed with an Excuſe for his Conduct. Mean while the Sickneſs, Mortality and Diſtreſs of the People was continued and augmented by the ill Uſage that occaſioned it.

On ſome Damage being done by the Sea to the Caboufe or Stand where the largeſt Pot was fixed, it was ſaid to be rendered uſeleſs, and was thrown away in the Hold, the other Pot, which was ſmall, and which the Paſſengers were allowed to uſe only 4 or 5 Hours in the Day, afforded very few of them an Opportunity of boiling their Meal and Water, or even warming their Water. When they crawled up to the Deck, to get a little Air, or near the Fire to warm themſelves, or their Food, they were abuſed with the groſſeſt Language, and puſhed, kicked, cuffed, or beaten away: One poor Woman, who with a little Skillet, was warming ſome of her Meal and Water at the Fire, by the toſſing of the Ship, or ſome other Accident, happening to ſpill ſome of it on Deck, was ſeiſed by the Shoulders, and dragged over it to wipe it up with her Clothes, and the Reſt of her Meſs thrown over board. Another Woman was ſtruck on the Breaſt by one of the Men, and ſo much hurt, that her Life is ſtill in Danger. A poor ſick Child, who could not drink the Water afforded them, which ſtunk intollerably, earneſtly begged for a little good warm Water, and not being able to obtain it, continued to call for it till he died. Another poor Child having got to the Fire, the Mate took him up, and daſhed him againſt the Deck, whereby he was much hurt, and confined to his Bed till he died, about a fortnight after. A young Man who uſed ſometimes to aſſiſt the Seamen in working the Veſſel, being wanted for that Purpoſe when he was below, eating his unſavoury Meal, the Captain ran to him, ſeized the Hair of his Head, and by it dragged him up four Steps to the Deck, throwing to the Wind a handful of the Hair which was left in his Hand.

It would be tedious to recount all the Injuries theſe poor People ſuffered from this barbarous Captain, his Mate, ſecond Mate, and moſt of his Men. Some of them indeed, for a high Price ſold ſome of their Proviſion to ſuch Paſſengers as were able to purchaſe it, and one Man who ſeemed to compaſſionate their Caſe, and when he had Opportunity gave ſome of them Relief and Aſſiſtance, for this was ſeverely uſed and beaten by the Captain and the Reſt of his Crew, who would not even aſſiſt them in drawing up and committing their Dead to a watery Grave without a Fee of 6 Pence for each.

Of above 50 Children at the Breaſt, and not more than 4 Years of Age, all died but one, and many of the Mothers; 7 Women who were delivered on board, all died but one, with all the Children. When ſome of them, in the Captain's Hearing, lamented the Loſs of ſo many Lives, he ſaid with great Earneſtneſs, *he wiſhed to God they were all dead*, and that then he could go to Carolina without calling at New York. Many of the People believed that he not only wiſhed their Deaths, but would contribute towards it all in his Power, and even that he ſet out with ſuch a Diſpoſition from the Firſt—for the Veſſel was entirely unprovided with many Neceſſaries for the Preſervation of the Paſſengers, and the Neceſſaries he had, he withheld from them. He had no Lantern, nor Spy-Glaſs, nor Candles, even for himſelf, except a ſmall Parcel inſufficient for the Paſſage, and if he had not been ſupplied by one of the Paſſengers, who happened to bring a Box with him, there would have been none to direct the Sailing of the Veſſel.

Notwithſtanding the Agreement of half a Pound of Beef per Week for each Paſſenger, it appeared there were but 6 Barrels ſhipped in all. There were indeed on board 6 large Hhds. of good Meal, but theſe it ſeemed he intended to convert to his own Uſe, for he gave the Paſſengers none of it; he had alſo for himſelf and Crew, good water in plenty, but gave the Paſſengers only corrupted ſtinking Water, that was of itſelf ſufficient, in human Probability, to have deſtroyed their Lives, with coarſe, black muſty Meal, hardly fit for Swine to eat, and this to be eaten raw! In ſhort, it ſeems wonderful that any of them eſcaped with Life, and contrary to his Inclination that they did ſo; for he not only declared it by his Actions, but more than once plainly by his Words.

On the Veſſel's Arrival at New-York, the Diſtreſs of the Paſſengers, and Captain's Behaviour to them, was unaccountably, for about ten Days, almoſt entirely unknown in the City. And when at laſt it came by Degrees in Part to be known, and the Captain was queſtioned on ſome Parts of his Conduct, and made to anſwer to the Complaints of the Paſſengers, the Diſtreſſes in their Allowance of Meat and Meal; yet by ſome Means or other, theſe Complaints ceaſed to be mentioned here, ſome aſſerting, that the Paſſengers were, by Deſign or Accident, all of the Iriſh and Dutch Nation, (which is not true) ſo that for [illegible] till Friday Evening [illegible] got on Board and went off with his Veſſel in the Night. It is ſaid he's gone to North Carolina; and ſo it is hoped there is hardly ſuch another Maſter of a Veſſel, and Crew, in his Majeſty's Dominions; this Account is publiſhed, that he may be known in all Parts of them.

Laſt Week died, Mrs. Mouerieffe, the late amiable Lady of Major Mouerieffe, in her 34th Year, and Mr. Baruch Jude (Father of Mr. James Jude, of this City, Merchant) in his 99th Year.

On Sunday next, a Collection will be made in *all the Dutch Churches*, in this City, *towards the Support of the diſtreſſed People lately arrived in this Port, from the Highlands of Scotland*; in the following Manner: In the *Morning*, in the *Old Church*; in the *Afternoon*, in the *North Church*; and in the *Evening*, in the *New Church*.

Bleſſed are the Merciful, for they ſhall obtain Mercy. Matt. 5. 7.

☞ The Sale of the Houſes and Lots belonging to the Eſtate of the late Gabriel Ludlow, Eſq; deceaſed, come on at 12 o'Clock this Day, at the Coffee Houſe.

[The Length of ſeveral Pieces in this Paper, obliges us again to defer the Extract of a Letter from London, and ſeveral other Pieces, among which are, ſome Remarks on a Piece ſigned *Oliver Deceptiatum*, and another Piece in Mr. Rivington's laſt Paper, and a Piece ſigned *Philanthropos*, from Suffolk.]

Cuſtom Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop James, R. Fuller, St. Euſtatia; Brig Olive Branch, N. Bogard, Surinam; Merchant, W. Powers, South Carolina; Sloop J. Hughs, Virginia; New York Packet, J. Freebody, Rhode Iſland; Humbird, J. Gee, ditto; Joſeph, R. Lindſey, ditto; Nonpareil, S. Wyatt, ditto.

Outward, Ship Albion, F. Baker, London; Sloop Miſſiſippi, J. Armitage, St. Chriſtophers; Brig Charming Peggy, S. Boyd, Newry; Harmony, J. Roſs, Grenades; Sloop Olive Branch, R. Luſh, Dominica; Suſanna, T. Williams, Hiſpaniola; Marſden, P. Walker, ditto; James, R. Fuller, Grenades; Sally, S. Pearce, St. Vincent; Brig Peggy, J. Marſh, Bilboa; Polly, J. Janney, Gibraltar; Sloop New York Packet, J. Freebody, Rhode Iſland; Brig Hawk, M. Sawyer, Dublin; Ship Eſther, T. Wallace, Jamaica.

Cleared, Sloop Nancy, H. Fiſher, St. Chriſtophers; Schooner Molly, J. Buchanan, Virginia; Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, ditto; Peggy, C. Metcalf, ditto; Brig Nancy, G. Smith, North Carolina; Schooner Polly, D. Hicks, ditto; Sloop Dove, P. Logie, ditto; William & Greshet, Gibraltar; Lucretia, W. Grieves, St. Chriſtophers; New York Packet, J. Hunt, South Carolina; Brig Sea Flower, J. Fingla, Liſbon.

To be ſold, at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE,

On Tueſday the firſt day of March (if not ſold in the interim) at private ſale;

THE well built Houſe and Lot now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Robert Alexander, on a leaſe of five years to come from the 1ſt of May next, at £.50 per annum, with all taxes and repairs. It's ſituation for buſineſs is equal to any in town; on Hunter's-Quay, oppoſite Moſſes. Cruſhes and Seton's.—The houſe has eight fire places, and a ſtone ciſtern in the yard,—is 54 feet 5 inches in front,—32 feet 9 inches in the rear,—in length on the N. E. ſide 55 feet 8 inches, and on the S. W. ſide 56 feet 4 inches, more or leſs.

A L S O,

The houſe and lot adjoining, now occupied by Mrs. Mary Governeur, has ſix fire places and a ſtone ciſtern in the yard, is 40 feet 7 inches in front and rear, and 48 in length on both ſides. Conditions of ſale to be known of Nicholas Governeur, the proprietor, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Newark, William Parſons in New-York, or

THOMAS Wm. MOORE, Vendue-Maſter.

PISTOL POWDER in quarter caſks, CLARET in caſes, HYSON TEA, to be had of T. W. MOORE, at private ſale; and a variety of GOODS as uſual, every day at VENDUE.

20. 25.

New-York, 15th Jan. 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Tueſday the 11th inſtant, being at a tavern, the ſign of the Black-Horſe, above the bridge, in the town of Hartford, in Connecticut, a man, who called himſelf Wilſon, came in, and ſeeing I had leather to ſell, offered to deal with me if I would take in payment a note, payable to him from Mr. Ralph Iſaacs, merchant in New-Haven.—After examining the note, which was for 30l. lawful money, payable in 6 months, with intereſt, and the name of Iſaac Beers ſubſcribed as a witneſs, the people preſent knowing the perſons, and being of opinion that the note was good, I accepted and gave leather for it. On my arrival at New-Haven, I diſcovered the note to be a forgery, Mr. Beers the witneſs, made oath before a magiſtrate, that his name ſubſcribed to the note, was not his hand writing, and Mr. Iſaacs not being at home, the clerk aſſured me that his name was alſo a forgery, and not Mr. Iſaacs' hand writing.

The ſaid Wilſon, was known at New Haven, where he went by another name, and had been guilty of ſeveral offences; he appeared to be about 40 years of age, a well fet man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock marked, ſtoût complexioned, black long hair, which he wore clubbed behind, ſaid he was a Scotchman, and ſpoke like one.

He had on, or with him, a ſtreak coloured fuſtee coat, of homeſpun to cowling; a pair of boots, a pair of ſtout thick leather breeches, plaited round worn, a pair of new black velvet breeches (made at New Haven, by Mr. Bunel) a felt ſaddle cloth, a pair of new black ſaddle bags, and ſeveral other articles, which he could procure in his travelling, a pair of grey ſtreak ſtockings, and ſeveral other articles, which I have not in a part of the ſaddle bags. He rode an old grey horſe, a ſaddle mark'd with white ſpots, a ſmall ſcratch on the near ſide of the horſe's back, and a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on the near ſide of the horſe's nigh hind foot, with ſeveral other ſmall marks and ſpots.

Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid perſon, and bring him to me, or ſecure him in any of his majeſty's goals in this province, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES MEAD.

TO BE SOLD, At PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON TUESDAY the the 22d day of February next, at the houſe of Thomas Gallander, deceaſed, in King-Street, near the French Church,—All the Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture belonging to his eſtate.—Likewiſe,

A good hand Chocolate Mill, Tobacco Engine, a Still that holds between 30 or 40 gallons, with a worm ſuitable to it. 20, 23.

The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

To be SOLD, at public Vendue,

On the 25th of July next,

AT the houſe of Mr. Van Suſe, in the town of Kenderhook, or at private ſale any time before; the following lots of land, being in the Great Kenderhook patent, formerly belonging to John Hendrick Debruyn; and which fell to the right of the ſaid John Hendrick Debruyn, on the diviſion of the ſaid patent, by the commiſſioners, viz.

No. 2, Alotment,	No. 15, about	300 Acres
2. Ditto,	Do. 15,	130
3. Do.	Do. 15,	56
4. Do.	Do. 15,	34 and 2 rods
5. Do.	Do. 15,	80 Acres
6. Do.	Do. 15,	68

Any perſon, or perſons willing to purchaſe the whole, or any part of ſaid lands, may apply to us the ſubſcribers, living at New-York, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame.

DANIEL DUNSCOMB,
CHRISTOPHER SWEEDLAND.

20, 23.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate in Broad Street, near the Poſt Office, on which there is a large old faſhioned Houſe, the Lot is very large and convenient, either for a Gentleman, Brewery, Diſtillery, or other Manufactory, having a large Well of very good Water; fronting Broad Street 39 Feet 6 Inches, and running from Front to Rear to New Street, containing about 150 Feet, with two large Wings. The Terms of Sale (which will be very reaſonable) may be known, by applying to Henry Van Vleck, and Son, Benjamin Moore, or Henry Kip, who will give an indiſputable Title. 20 23

Chimney-Office.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of this city are frequently alarmed with the outcries of fire, proceeding for the moſt part, from the too-well grounded apprehenſions of danger in the fire of a chimney, occaſioned by its foulneſs, which too often unavoidably happens, through the difficulty of obtaining proper perſons to clean them at ſuitable ſeaſons;

The SUBSCRIBER, encouraged by the favourable ſentiments of many reſpectable gentlemen towards the plan, begs the conſideration of the PUBLIC on the following propoſals, which ſhall be carried into execution as ſoon as a ſufficient number of houſe-keepers, conſulting their own eaſe and ſafety, do put it in his power, by ſubſcribing to the terms.

1. He propoſes to procure a number of hands ſufficient to clean all the chimnies in this city, as often as may be thought neceſſary.

2. He will keep an office where the name of every perſon who chooſes to favour this undertaking, ſhall be regiſtered, with the number of chimneys, which are daily uſed, and the days, from time to time, on which they were laſt cleaned.

3. He will engage that every ſubſcriber, without the trouble of ſending or ſearching for a perſon, ſhall be waited on every ſix weeks, or month, if required, preciſely on the day, from the beginning of September to the latter end of April.

4. In the ſummer ſeaſon, the kitchen chimnies to be ſweeped every two months.

5. He will engage to pay the fine laid by law, if the chimney takes fire within four weeks after it has been cleaned by his people; unleſs the chimney be cracked, or the fire begin in ſome other part of the room.

6. That the perſons employed by the undertaker, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by caps numbered, and having his name on them. That they ſhall be under the direction of a deputy, and attend to aſſiſt at all fires.

7. He promiſes to employ ſuch as have heretofore engaged in this buſineſs, if they deſire it.

8. The payment for cleaning each chimney ſhall be no more than the cuſtomary price of one ſhilling, paid at the time, to the deputy.

9. In conſideration of the great trouble and expence which muſt attend the eſtabliſhing of ſo uſeful a regulation, the ſubſcriber intreats the ſubſcription of the inhabitants to an engagement not to employ any other, than the perſons who may belong to the intended office, in cleaning their chimnies, ſo long as what is above propoſed, engaged and promiſed, ſhall be punctually obſerved by him/her and ſervants.

10. A copy of theſe articles ſhall be delivered to each ſubſcriber, ſigned by the undertaker, to furniſh the means of forcing a compliance to what is engaged. It is alſo expected, that the ſubſcribers will pay for the number of chimnies, (which will be only thoſe daily uſed) enter'd on the books, during the time above-mentioned, though they employ others, that the office hath to do the buſineſs, which it appears they did not attend at the neceſſary times.

11. That the hours for cleaning the chimnies, ſhall be from four to eight in the morning; and from five to eight in the evening.

12. That each ſubſcriber, after each cleaning, ſhall be at liberty to withdraw his name from the office.

Any inhabitant ſtanding their' names and reſidence at Mr. Lodge's, the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, or Mr. Lodge's printing-office, ſhall have their names and places of abode entered in the ſubſcription book.

As the ſucceſs of the utility of this regulation will be very evident to the public, and he hopes to eſtabliſh it, if thoſe pleaſed to favour it, ſhall be carried into execution with all punctuality on the part of,

The public's moſt humble ſervant,
HERMANN ZEDTWITZ.

POETS CORNER.

The Beauty of the following Lines, makes an Apology for their Insertion unnecessary.

PARAPHRASE on the LORD'S PRAYER.

1 FATHER of All! eternal Mind,
In uncreated Light enthron'd,
Immensely Good and Great!
Thy Children form'd, and bless'd by thee,
With filial *Love* and *Homage*, we
Fall Prostrate at thy Feet.

2 Thy Name in hallow'd Strains be sung,
Let ev'ry Heart, and ev'ry Tongue,
The solemn Concert join,
In loving, serving, praising thee,
We find our chief *Felicity*,
But cannot add to thine.

3 Thy righteous, mild, and sov'reign reign,
Throughout Creation's ample Plain,
Let ev'ry Being own.
Lord, in our Hearts, where Passions rude,
With fierce tumultous Rage intrude,
Erect the peaceful Throne.

4 As Angels round thy Seat above,
With joyful Haste, and ardent Love,
Thy blest Commands fulfil;
So let thy Creatures here, below,
As far as thou hast giv'n to know,
Perform thy sacred Will.

5 On thee we Day by Day depend,
Our Being's Author, and its End;
Our daily Wants supply;
With healthful Meat our Bodies fed,
Our Souls sustain'd with living Bread,
Our Souls that never die!

6 Extend thy Grace to ev'ry Fault;
Each sinful Action, Word, and Thought,
Oh! let thy Love forgive;
For thou hast taught our Hearts to show
Divine Forgiveness to our Foe,
Nor let Resentment live.

7 Where tempting Snares bestrew the Way,
To lead unwary Minds astray,
Permit us not to tread;
Unless thy gracious Aid appear,
T'avert the threat'ning *Evil* near,
From our unguarded Head.

8 Thy sacred Name, we thus adore,
And thus thy choicest Gifts implore,
With *joyful humble* Mind;
Because thy *Pow'r* and *Glory* prove,
Thy Kingdom built on *Wisdom*, *Love*,
Unceasing, unconfin'd.

SAMUEL LOUDON's

Circulating Library,

Will be opened the 1st Day of January, 1774.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for reading are taken in at twenty shillings per annum, half to be paid at subscribing. Occasional readers to pay by the week or volume: The prices of which, with rules for reading, will be particularly affixt to the catalogue, which is now printing, and will be ready to be delivered to subscribers, and other readers next month.

The design is set on foot at the desire of several very respectable inhabitants in this city, and shall be conducted with all possible diligence and fidelity, in providing books both instructive and entertaining, and written by authors of the most established reputation. 'Tis hoped that all who approve of the undertaking, will do their utmost to encourage it, and without delay; as every body may see that it's existence and perfection, depends on the encouragement it meets with, by enabling the undertaker to provide and keep in order, a sufficient number of valuable books.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY

SAMUEL LOUDON,

THE RELIGIOUS TRADER,

Price 2/6.

'Tis a book admirably fitted, by its proper representation of the trader's duties, and the close and warm enforcement of them upon the conscience, to do excellent service, under the blessing of God, to the shop and to the world.—"The following sheets contain a rich treasure of wholsome instruction, such as every trader should write upon his heart, and practice in his shop and family." Recommendatory preface, by the Revd. J. Watts, D.D.

IMPORTED by the SAMSON,

And other late arrivals,

A pareel of Pictures, Prints and Maps,

Among which are, dissected maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, &c. Drawing books, Family Bibles, Macknight's Harmony of the four Gospels; Shuckford's Connection, Beattie on Truth, Hervey's Works; Henry on the Bible, Henry's select Works, Poole's Annotations on the Bible; a great variety of Divinity and History Books, writing paper, sealing wax, waters, gold scales, &c. &c. 1m29

By order of the Honorable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Gregor, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York; to the said chief Justice, did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding debtors" direct the whole effects of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, to be seized, and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized and secured, shall be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated 22d December, 1773.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 8d. to 3s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabborets, Morreens, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months Credit, by 8—

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,

Who has also for Sale a Quanty of the best

NEW YORK RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given in February next, or sooner, if required,

THE

FURNACE,

SITUATED in the town of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut, in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved plan; all the conveniencies about the same being either new, or in very good repair; together with all the utensils, and a complete set of patterns for hollow ware, and other castings; the sole property of a piece of water, from which the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring six hundred acres; a mansion house most agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms on a floor; a good garden, and other conveniencies; two other houses for workmen; a store completely fitted for English, and West India goods, and provisions, a compting house, and bed chamber, a large barn, with stabling for horses and oxen; also a property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury, known by the ore grant, with an exclusive right of diging, raising, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of soil in a piece of land, joining west on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: These beds all lie within two miles of the furnance. Also, seven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premises are situated in a healthy, pleasant, and fruitful country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudson's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England, and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the surface) appears inexhaustible; the country round is well supplied with wood for coal, and the regular supply of water at all seasons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blast all the year. The iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar boilers for the West Indies, and military stores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and small expence; and the rapid settlement of an extensive country, to the north, and northwest, must daily increase the demand for every article usually cast at a furnace. A considerable trade in English and West India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be supplied with stock, and provisions, and carried on with more ease and profit, than such business can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A complete double

FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work together with all necessary utensils; situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1771, after the best model, with a good stream and head of water, and in case of need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a supply to the forge; the like caution is observed to prevent the business being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron stoves, and canals dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four houses for workmen, a barn, coal house, iron house, and blacksmith's shop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a saw-mill and dwelling house, a small distance from the forge (with good situations for erecting other works on the same stream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and saw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Rogers, or Mr. Jared Eliot, at the furnace; Mr. Cadwell at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 3m

ENNIS GRAHAM,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE;

HAS just imported in the LONDON, Captain Chambers, from London, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, a neat Assortment of superfine Cloths; amongst which are the following new Colours:

TYRIAN, harry,
Laylock, aurora,
Pearl and garnet,
Ingrain Cloths.
Scarlet, buff, } Superfine
Garnet, } Cassimer.
Light blue, }
A curious assortment of VEST PATTERNS,
White and buff tambour, embroidered cassimer,
White silk, embroidered with gold,
White silk do. with silver,
Coloured silk ditto, with silver and gold,
White chain silk do. with gold,
Coloured silk ditto, with gold and silver,
Straw do. ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with gold,
White satin ditto, with silver,
Grey silk ditto, with silver,
Different coloured silk ditto, with gold & silver with coloured flowers,
Plain silk ditto, with shades,
Burdet, ditto, do.
} VEST PATTERNS
Gold flowered court velvet, for vests,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour silk shagg, for lining clothes.
Cotton spotted velvets, now worne by the English Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spittlefield do, for collers,
Royal ribbed thickset,
Striped velveret,
Gold and silver lace; amongst which are, a new fashion'd gold & silver spangled chain lace,
A new fashion gold and silver treble chain and spangled lace,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and silver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and silver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and silver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen,
Gold and silver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Tassels,
Gold spangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Dusoy,
India grograms, paduloy, satin,
Corded tabby, of different colours,
India taffety and persian, and white Roman taffety, for lining cloths,
Black and cloth coloured Barcelona India silk, Chintz, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, } Sales.
and black }
Black, blue, and scarlet hairlines,
Camlets, sagathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, serge denim,
Everlasting, callicoes and cottons,
Burdet, slarret, damascus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India demity, white jannet,
White and coloured janet, white satinet,
Pillow & other fustians
Thicksets, Russia huckaback,
Cambricks, pistol lawn, long lawn,
Irish linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Russia sheeting,
Bull, white, and black silk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worsted ditto,
Silk,
Silk and worsted,
Thread,
Cotton,
Cotton and worsted,
Worsted,
} Men's hose.
Women's, girl's, and boy's hose,
Doeskin, buck,
Beaver, shammoy,
Dogskin,
Black shammoy,
Black and cloth colour,
Brown and white thread,
} Mens gloves
Middling and common broad cloths,
Forrest and hunters cloths, kersey,
Best Florida coating,
Bearskin,
Fine ratteen, German serge,
Yellow, scarlet, white flannel,
Green and blue baise, long ells,
Superfine hair shag, of different colours,
Worsted shag ditto,
Rattinets, shalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Calamancoes,
New fashion scarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and steel buttons,
Scarf, cotton,
Silk & nankeen
} Twist
Sewing silks, of all colours,
Knee garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and Scotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn mouths, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Shammy skins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Pen knives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hatter's trimmings
Staymaker's do. &c.
&c. &c. 6, 9

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the indisposition of the governor and some of the managers of the Hackinsack Lottery, the drawing hath been postponed for some time; but the adventurers may be assured that it will infallibly begin drawing on the 3d Wednesday in the present month, at the house of Mr. Archibald Campbell, in Hackinsack, in the presence of those Gentlemen, who are to come from Connecticut as well as drawing the money, all of the preceding Saturday and other shewn prizes, in order that they may be paid in due time. Such persons among the adventurers who have not received an answer to their application for tickets, are desired to send their orders immediately, that the tickets may be sent by the 15th instant, to Messrs. Gerrit Gerritse, & Peter Sise, in New-York, & accounts are to be had of John Cruger, at the Bull's Head, Morris-Plains, of the same date, posted, and Mr. John Clock, in New-York. 2d 25

ALL Persons that have any lawful Demands against the Estate of JONATHAN HOLMES, Merchant, late of this City, deceased; are requested to send in their Accounts, to the Subscriber: And all Persons that are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH HOLMES, Administratrix.

19. 2t

To be *Sold*, at *private Sale*,

(In such Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers,)

THE FARM or PLANTATION whereon Elbert Haring, deceased, lately lived, lying in the Out-Ward of the City of New-York: For further Information and Particulars, inquire of Samuel Jones, Esq; (near the French Church, New-York,) one of the Executors. If the same is not sold by the first Day of April next, it will be let.

ALSO for Sale, the Stock of Horses, Cattle, &c. &c. belonging to the Estate of the said Deceased.

ELIZABETH HARING, Executrix.
PETRUS BOGERT,
SAMUEL JONES,
JOHN DE PEYSTER, Jun.
JOHN HARING,
} Executors

19. 2t.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, and would be willing to serve as Clerk or Assistant, to a Merchant, Shop-Keeper, or Manufactory, or to wait on a Gentleman.

N. B. He understands dressing Hair, Shaving, or taking Care of Horses. Inquire of the Printer.

LOTTERY.

FOR the sale of a house and lot of Ground, now in the possession of Nathaniel Sloo; the said lot lying on the west side of Chapel-street, extending on the said street, 37 feet in front, and running back at one end 22 and a half feet; and at the other, 19 and a half feet. The house on the said lot is new, 22 feet in front, two stories high, has four fire places, and a dry cellar under the house.

In this lottery, which, if the tickets are sold, is to be drawn the 21st of March next; there are to be, at two dollars each, 1200 tickets, of which 331 will be prizes, amounting to 2400 dollars, from the whole of which, 5 per cent is to be deducted to defray the expences.

SCHEME.

1 Prize, of the house and lot above-mentioned, for which a deed will be executed, and an indisputable title given to the proprietor of the fortunate ticket, to which it shall be drawn,					dollars. 1000
1	Do. Cash,	—	—	—	150
1	Do.	—	—	—	100
1	Do.	—	—	—	50
2	Do.	—	of 25	Dollars,	50
5	Do.	—	10	—	50
20	Do.	—	5	—	100
300	Do.	—	3	—	900
331 Prizes,					
869 Blanks,					
1200 Tickets, at two Dollars each, are					2400

Tickets to be had of *Nathaniel Sloo*, at the Blue Tong Chapel street; Mr. *David Barclay*, Peck's slip: or *John Holt*, Printer, in Dock street, near the Coffee House.

For CHARTER to any of the *Windward Islands*,

THE BRIG FRIENDSHIP,

BURTHEN 120 Tons, now discharging at the ALBANY PEIR: For Terms apply to GEORGE GOOSLEY, Master.

January 12, 1774. 19. 2t.

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,

On the Premises, on Monday the 24th Day of January, instant, or at private Sale any Time before;

THE Dwelling House and Lot wherein Mrs. Helena Rutgers lately lived (being a brick house two stories high) fronting Queen-street, near the Fly-market, and almost opposite the Meeting. The house has a cellar and cellar kitchen under it, and seven fire places including those of the kitchens. There is a very good spacious kitchen adjoining on the rear, with a pantry and a convenient room above it, and a pump and cistern in the yard. The house is in as good a stand for business perhaps, as any in the city.

ALSO to be sold at public vendue the day after, at the same place, and to continue till the whole is sold, all the shop goods, plate, and other household furniture, late of the said Mrs. Rutgers.

ALSO to be sold at public vendue on the premises, on the 26th day of January instant, three dwelling houses and lots belonging to them, and one other vacant lot, wharf, and water lot (late belonging to the estate of Petrus Rutgers, deceased) situate at the North-river, fronting Thurmah's slip, near the New market. The particular description of the several houses and lots will be published in the next week's paper.

If any person inclines to purchase any of the above things at first by the main sale, he may apply to either of the subscribers, who will dispose of the same at private sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

ADRIAN RUTGERS,
RICHARD HARPER,
JOHN MOSES SCOTT,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1774. BENJAMIN KISSAM.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House,

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after. And larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1620.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1774.

LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,

To be Let, on Long Leases;

Inquire of the Printer. 17, 29.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

FROM LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he carries on his Business next Door to Messrs. Beekman and Pitt's Store, near Burling's-Slip; where Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend upon having their Work done, either Genteel, or plain, in the genteelest Manner, by their very humble Servant. 15—.

John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK-STREET,

Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;

Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also trims Lady's robes, and riding-dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippetts; and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white weasel skins. 7—

The most ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of

OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,

PIER DITTO,

SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,

With and without DRAWERS,

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PICTURES AND PRINTS,

A LARGE COLLECTION of

MAPS,

A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,

OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,

DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,

IS JUST COME TO HAND,

PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,

AND THE *Rosamond*, CAPT. MILLER,

FROM *LONDON*,

AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT

JOHN MORTON's

STORE,

ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.

AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,

FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, just arrived from *Bristol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, women's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat assortment of shoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and vest buttons, knives and forks, cutlery knives, Harlow pen do. pewter dishes, plates and basins; 9d. 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, shot and flake balls, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THAT THE

UNIVERSAL STORE

OF

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,

At the Sign of the

LOOKING GLASS and DRESSING POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the Sign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRESSING POT, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same floor, running back from street to street.

He has Imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,

Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,

Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut-white Flint Glass,

A large and beautiful assortment.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of Drugs,

With every article connected therewith:

And also in those sundry branches, as

PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,

DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,

WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,

With COACH and PLATE GLASS.

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES,

JEWELLERS STONES, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment,

London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD, Ditto Brass, Ditto Copper, Ditto Tin, Ditto Iron — In Boxes, Rolls and Bundles.

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks.

NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.

WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

ALSO, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES.

SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army; too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 6—

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New.—New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock; And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impress with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours conferred on him, does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7—

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glasses 1s. some 6d. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fixed complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE just RECEIVED, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,
Kersey cloths,
Cassimers,
Swanskins,
Germain serge,
Bearskins,
Dyed duffels,
Striped duffels,
Bath coatings,
Frize, baize,
Ratteens,
Penistones,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and sprowed swan-skins,
Embossed serge,
Drab seymothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.

WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves.
Pewter of all sorts.
PAINT, and paint brushes,
Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damasks, and cambleta,
Checks of all sorts,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fustians, dimmetys,
Marseilles quilting,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hosiery of all sorts.

HOSE's SHOES in small trunks.

A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Persians,
Damasks, lutestrings,
Paduasoys, satins,
Ambeseus, modes and peelongs.
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muslins of various sorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Plattilas royal,
Pistol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.

LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and castor hats,
GUN POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3—

EIDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS.

JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,

Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably,

A large Assortment of Ironmongry and Cutlery; also,

The following Holland goods, &c.

ALLUM
Brimstone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Best refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German steel
London TC do.
Blister'd do.
Hoop iron
Bristol pots
Newark do.
New England do.
New York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and X cut saws
Albany peas
Indigo
Scale beams, large and small
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, best sort
Tea kettles
Very large and small slates
Waffle irons
Garden shears
Mill saws in sets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and strings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White wash brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
House do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Neuremburgh salve
Harlem oil
Oil flints 97—

OGDEN's PILLS,

For the Cure of the

DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be sold by the PRINTER hereof, in Dock Street, near the Coffee House.

Besides the happy Effects arising from the Use of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings, and Purgings, of the Children, at this Season of the Year; if about a Third of a Dose, as order in the Directions, for the Bloody Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about two Thirds of a Dose Evening and Morning.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the same Place, in Boxes of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

JOHN MORTON. RICHARD DEANE. JOHN WOODWARD,

[illegible]

[illegible]

PEARL

BOARDING-SCHOOL.

[illegible] PETER TETARD,

[illegible] the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the [illegible] for the Encouragement given to the Boarding-School he formerly kept [illegible] in his House near King's Bridge, (within 11 miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with Some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomy, modern History, &c. &c. He also still takes to Pupils for the Summer Season, at the usual moderate Rates. The healthiness of the Situation, and the [illegible] of the Country, together with Some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomy, modern History, &c. &c. He also still takes to Pupils for the Summer Season, at the usual moderate Rates. The healthiness of the Situation, and the [illegible] of the Country, together with [illegible] to fit the young Gentlemen for Admission into any College or University.

This House is accessible by the Kingsbridge Stages, [illegible] consisting one of the Stages [illegible] in the Forenoon, and the Tower's Chariot and Cassidy [illegible] well known, [illegible] having lived with them in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years; so that Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being greatly answered.

The best Price given for
ALL SORTS OF
LINEN RAGS,
According to their Quality and Fineness,
By JOHN KEATING,
AT HIS
PAPER MANUFACTORY,
On the North River, or his
STORE in NEW-YORK,
Near Burling's Slip,
Where he has for SALE
A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are constantly sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies; All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving to us, of all the money that would be else sent out: the country so prospers, that it is necessary paper should, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and the this country in particular, with which they are almost closely connected in interest, will encourage their mills to the utmost of the paper manufactory on this place, by a constant care and attention, to have the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The merchants of the whole of this town and family, it can be made people careless in saving them, it being known towards the middle and South of the colonies, to [illegible] with another, so scarcely does with the paper manufactory for its use. And the benefit with will accrue to the community, will be great, [illegible] the poor of these parts a [illegible] every house to receiving them, and a little gratitude to [illegible] it, and [illegible] manufactory upon a permanent foundation. By—

PHILIP RISSICK,
DISTILLER and VINTNER,
At the upper End of Queen-Street, near the Ferry,
MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India, and New-York Rum; Brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland gin) Jamaica cloves, cinnamon, cheese, [illegible] Double Refined Sugar, which he will warrant to be of the lowest prices, for cash or short credit.
[illegible] or 2 hhds. pipes, barrels, casks for pease, and onions.

JOHN WOODWARD,
[illegible] Street, near the Fly-Market,
[illegible] the Sign of the Pine Prospect of Gordon,
[illegible]
[illegible]

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by
HAYMAN LEVY,
At HAYNE-STREET,
GOOD northern beaver, old [illegible] of [illegible] quality of [illegible] quality.

Just received from Philadelphia,
A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,
Prepared by
Doct. GEORGE WEED,
Late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital,
And to be sold by
JOHN HOLT,
In Dock Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty five years experience, collected from the best authors, and the most eminent practitioners of physic and surgery, both in town and country, are now published, not merely from a lucrative disposition, but a sincere desire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from those painful disorders their natures are subject to, in this state of mortality: What greater blessings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very best of medicines, which he sells upon the most reasonable terms, that the poor may be able to purchase them, and those who live at a distance from a Doctor may find relief; those who are not able to purchase, and are in distress, shall have them gratis. The author can with great satisfaction acquaint the public, that these medicines have had great success in Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; those who make use of these medicines may depend upon their being safe, and by the blessing of God, will answer the end for which they are prescribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder*, which cures the bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains, and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balsam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over-strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful; and helps pains in the breast or side, from pleuratic disorders.

III. *Syrup of Balsam*; this helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. *Tinctura Amara*, or *Bitter Tincture*; this strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, is good against costiveness, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Essence of Tar*; cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies and peripneumonies, weakness and lowness of spirits, all slow and lingering fevers and nervous disorders; it helps scalds and broiles, fevers and ague, &c.

Hand bills of these particular virtues, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

[illegible] Poole's Annotations on the Bible; a great variety of Divinity and History Books, writing paper, sealing wax, wafers, gold scales, &c. &c. 1720

BY order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Cruger, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York; he the said chief Justice, did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct the whole estate of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, to be seized, and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated 23d December, 1773.

good [illegible] [illegible] other works on the same stream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and saw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 13

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the indisposition of the proprietor and some of the managers of the Hackinsack Lottery, the drawing hath been postponed for some time, but the adventurers may be assured that it will absolutely begin drawing on the last Wednesday in the present month, at the house of Mr. Archibald Campbell, in Hackinsack. It is requested that those Gentlemen who are to come from Connecticut to assist in drawing the lottery, will set out the preceding Monday for the above place, in order that they may be there in due time. Such persons as are intrusted with tickets for sale, are desired to return what may remain unsold, after the 14th instant, to Comfort Sands, at Peck's Slip, in New-York. A few tickets are yet to be had of John Clems, at Bull's Ferry, North-River, of Mr. John Holt, printer, and Mr. John Clock, in New-York. 18 21

[illegible] sold, all the mop goods, plate, and other household furniture, late of the said Mrs. Rutgers.

ALSO to be sold at public vendue on the premises, on the 26th day of January instant, three dwelling houses and lots belonging to them, and one other vacant lot, wharf, and water lot (late belonging to the estate of Petrus Rutgers, deceased) situate at the North-river, fronting Thurman's-slip, near the New market. The particular description of the several houses and lots will be published in the next week's paper.

If any person inclines to purchase any of the above houses or lots in the mean time, he may apply to either of the subscribers, who will dispose of the same at private sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

ADRIAN RUTGERS,
RICHARD SHARPE,
JOHN MORIN SCOTT,
BENJAMIN KISSAM.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1774.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.